

Mr. Neal E. Aldrich
6015 Woodland Terrace
Mc Lean, Va. 22101

Professor Irma Adelman
Department of Agriculture and
Natural Resource Economics
207 Giannini Hall
University of California
Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Dr. James H. Blackman
Program Director for Economics
National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C. 20550

Professor Kenneth Arrow
Dept. of Economics, Stanford University
4th Floor, Encina Hall
Stanford, CA. 94305

Dr. Mary Bullock
Com. on Scholarly Communication with PRC
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20418

Col. Lee D. Badgett
DFEGM
USAF Academy
Colorado Springs, Col. 80840

Ms. Carole Brookins
Asst. Vice President - Commodities
EF Hutton & Co. Inc.
1 Battery Park Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10004

Mr. William J. Barnds
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
The Harold Pratt House
58 East 68th St.
New York, N.Y. 10021

Professor Shannon Brown
Economics and Social Science Dept.
University of Maryland
Baltimore Campus
Catonsville, Md. 21228

Mr. A. Doak Barnett
Room 537, Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Professor Parris Chang
Penn State University
Department of Political Science
129 Parks Bldg.
University Park, Pa. 16802

Professor Richard Baum
University of California, Los Angeles
Department of Political Science
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

Professor Kang Chao
Department of Economics
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wis. 53706

Professor Abram Bergson
Dir. Russian Research Center
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dr. C. P. Chen
Center for Chinese Studies Library
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Professor Thomas P. Bernstein
East Asian Inst. Columbia University
Int'l. Affairs Bldg.
420 West 118th St.
New York, N.Y. 10027

Professor Pi-chao Chen
Department of Political Science
Wayne State University
Detroit, Mich. 48202

Miss Jan Carol Berris
Nat'l. Com. on US-China Relations, Inc
777 United National Plaza, 9B
New York, N.Y. 10017

Professor C. Y. Cheng
Department of Economics
Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana 47306

Mr. William W. Clarke
Baker World Trade Inc.
P. O. Box 37069
Houston, Texas 77036

Professor S. H. Chou
Department of Economics
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260

Mr. Lynn D. Feintech
Economics Policy Research Dept.
Bank of America
Box 37000
San Francisco, Ca. 94137
Professor Young-Iab Chung
Department of Economics
Eastern Michigan University
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Professor M. Gardner Clark
N.Y. School of Indus. & Labor Relations
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Mr. Ralph Clough
4540 North 41st St.
Arlington, Va. 22207

Mr. William I. Coleman
Canada-China Trade Council
900-199 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M5J 1L4, CANADA

Mr. Bruce Cummings
The Institute for Comparative and
Foreign Area Studies
University of Washington
Seattle, Wash. 98195

Professor Robert Dernberger
Department of Economics
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Professor John T. Donnelly
College of Economics and Business
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99163

Professor George A. Doyle
Department of Economics & For. Affairs
Assumption College
500 Salisbury St.

Professor June Teufel Dreyer
Director, East Asian Programs
Center for Advanced Int'l. Studies
University of Miami
P. O. Box 248123
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Mr. M. Mark Earle, Jr.
Stanford Research Institute
333 Ravenswood Ave.
Menlo Park, California 94025

Professor John K. Fairbank
East Asian Research Center
Harvard University
1737 Cambridge St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Mr. David Fasenfest
1129 Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Professor John Fei
Department of Economics
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Professor Albert Feuerwerker
Center for Chinese Studies
University of Michigan
Lane Hall
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Col. Angus M. Fraser
400 Carlisle Drive
Alexandria, Va. 22301

Professor Walter Galenson
N.Y. School of Ind. & Labor Relations
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Professor Paul H.B. Godwin
Department of the Air Force
Air University Library
AUL/LX
Maxwell AFB AL 36112

Mr. Thomas R. Gottschang
Department of Economics
Holy Cross College
Worcester, Mass. 01619

Professor Gregory Grossman
Department of Economics
University of California

Mr. Marten H. Grunditz (2 copies)
Swedish Embassy
600 New Hampshire Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20037

Professor John Gurley
Department of Economics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305

Professor Harry Harding
Department of Political Science
Stanford University
Stanford, CA. 94305

Ms. Nancy Hearst
East Asian Research Center Library
1737 Cambridge St. Room 201
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dr. H. V. Henle (Esp)
FAO Liaison Office for North America
1776 F Street N.W., Suite 101
Washington, D.C. 20437

Professor Charles Hoffmann
Dean of the Social Sciences
Queens College of City Univ. of N.Y.
Flushing, N.Y. 11367

Professor Robert Horn
Department of Political Science
California State University
Northridge, Calif. 91324

Professor Lian Lin Hsiao
Department of Economics
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana. 47809

Joint Committee on Contemporary China
Social Science Research Council
605 Third Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10016

Professor William Hogan
JFK School of Government
Harvard University
79 Boylston Street

Professor Chi-ming Hou
Department of Economics
Colgate University
Hamilton, N.Y. 13346

Mr. G. Julianne
French Embassy
2535 Belmont Rd.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Ms. Helen Junz
1st National Bank of Chicago
Business & Economic Research
1 First National Plaza
Chicago, Ill. 60670

Mr. Walter Kiwala
Office of Foreign Economic Policy
LABOR DEPARTMENT, Room S5323
Washington, D.C. 20430

Professor Ronald G. Knapp
Department of Geography
State University of New York
College at New Paltz
New Paltz, N.Y. 12561

Professor Lawrence R. Klein
Department of Economics
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Professor Irving Kravis
Department of Economics
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Professor S. Kuznets
Department of Economics
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dr. Sung Kwack
SRI-WEFA
1611 North Kent St.
Arlington, Va. 22209

Professor Nicholas R. Lardy
Economic Growth Center
Box 1987, Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Ms. Francoise LeGall
Asian Dept., Div. D
International Monetary Fund
Washington, D.C. 20431

Mr. William N. Morell, Jr.
President
USA-ROC Economic Council
200 Main Street
Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014

Professor Bruce D. Larkin
Merrill College
University of California at Sta. Cruz
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Professor Lawrence Lau
Department of Economics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA. 94305

Dr. Herbert S. Levine
178 Lakeside Rd.
Ardmore, Pa. 19003

Professor John Wilson Lewis
Department of Political Science
Stanford University
Stanford, CA. 94305

Professor C. M. Li
81 Northampton Ave.
Berkeley, Calif. 94707

Professor Kenneth Lieberthal
Department of Political Science
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa. 19081

Mr. James R. Lilley
7301 Maple Ave.
Chevy Chase, Md. 90015

Professor Jung-Chao Liu
Economics Department
State University of New York
Binghamton, N.Y. 13901

Mr. Nicholas Ludlow (3 copies)
National Council for US-China Trade
1050 17th St. N.W. Suite 350
Washington, D.C. 20036

Mr. Patrick G. Maddox
Council on East Asian Studies
Harvard University
1737 Cambridge St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Professor Fend-hwa Mah
Department of Economics
University of Washington
Seattle, Wash. 98105

Professor Wilfred Malenbaum
Department of Economics
University of Pennsylvania
3718 Locust Walk CR
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Mr. Hugh H. Miller
Office of the Foreign Secretary
National Academy of Engineering
2101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20418

Professor Maria Chan Morgan
Earlham College
Richmond, Indiana 47374

Professor Michael Montias
Department of Economics
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Professor Douglas P. Murray
Dir. US-China Relations Program
Bldg. 160 - Room 162 J.
Stanford University
Stanford, Ca. 94304

Dr. Ramon Myers
The Hoover Library
Stanford University
Stanford, CA. 94305

Professor Andrew J. Nathan
Columbia University, East Asian Inst.
Int'l. Affairs Bldg.,
420 West 118th St.
New York, N.Y. 10027

Professor James E. Nickum
Center for Chinese Studies
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Professor William Nordhaus
Department of Economics
Yale University
Box 1987, Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Professor William Parish
Department of Sociology
University of Chicago
1126 E 59th St.
Chicago, Ill. 60637

Professor Dwight Perkins
Department of Economics
Harvard University
1737 Cambridge St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Professor Thomas T. Poleman
Department of Agricultural Econ.
Cornell University
Warren Hall
Ithaca, New York 14850

Professor Jan S. Prybyla
Department of Economics
N255 Burrows Bldg.
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pa. 16802

Professor Lucian W. Pye
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Political Science Department
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Dr. Michel Oksenberg
Center for Chinese Studies
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Professor Thomas G. Rawski
Hoover Institution
Stanford, Calif. 94305

Professor James Reardon-Anderson
School of Advanced Int'l. Studies
1740 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dr. Bruce Reynolds
Department of Economics
Union College
Schenectady, N.Y. 12308

Professor Carl Riskin
Department of Economics
Queens College
City University of New York
Flushing, N.Y. 11367

Professor Robert A. Scalapino
University of California
Department of Political Science
Barrow Hall
Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Professor Peter Schran
Department of Economics
University of Illinois
Box 111, Commerce Bldg.
Urbana, Ill. 61801

Miss Terry Sicular
30 Winchester Ave.
New Haven, CT 06511

Dr. Gordon W. Smith
Department of Economics
Rice University
P. O. Box 1892
Houston, Tex. 77001

Professor Lyman Van Slyke
Department of History
Stanford University
Stanford, CA. 94305

Mr. Hitoshi Tanaka
Embassy of Japan
2520 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Professor William P. Snavely
Department of Economics
George Mason University
4400 University Drive
Fairfax, Va. 22030

Mr. Benedict Stavits
206 International Center
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Mich. 48824

Mr. John Stipec
Cities Service Co.
P. O. Box 300
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102

Mr. Bruce Stone
Int'l. Food Policy Research Inst.
1776 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Professor Anthony M. Tang
Department of Economics
Vanderbilt University
Station B
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Professor Robert L. Thomson
Department of Agricultural Economics
Kramert Bldg.
Purdue University
West Lafayette, Indiana. 47907

Professor Tanig Tsou
Department of Political Science
The University of Chicago
5828 South University Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60637

University of Hawaii Library
Order Branch
2550 The Mall
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

US Int'l. Trade Commission Library
Attn: Ms. D.J. Berkowitz, Librarian
701 E Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20436

Mr. Bud Thar
National Governors Association
1111 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001

Professor Ezra Vogel
East Asian Research Center
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Professor Lynn T. White III
Politics Department
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Dr. Thomas Wiens
Mathematica, Inc.
4630 Montgomery Ave.
Bethesda, Md. 20014

Dr. Larman Wilson
School of International Services
American University
Massachusetts & Nebraska Aves. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Professor Edwin A. Winckler
926 School of Int'l. Affairs
Columbia Univ. East Asian Institute
420 W. 118th St.
New York, N.Y. 10027

Professor Christine Wong
Department of Economics
Mount Holyoke College
South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075

Dr. Eugene Wu
Harvard Yenching Library
Harvard University
2 Divinity Ave.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Professor Yuan-li Wu
Department of Economics
University of San Francisco
San Francisco, CA 94117

Professor Richard Yin
Sino-Soviet Institute
The George Washington University
2130 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20052

Professor George T. Yu
Department of Political Science
University of Illinois
361 Lincoln Hall
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Dr. Kim Woodward
Resource Systems Institute
The East-West Center
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96848

Mr. Y. K. Wen
Comparative Analysis & Projection Div
Room I7-144
World Bank, 1818 H St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Professor N. T. Wang
East Asian Inst., Columbia University
Int'l. Affairs Bldg.
420 West 118th St.
New York, N.Y. 10027

Dr. Agatha Wong
Ctr. for Science & Int'l. Affairs
JFK School of Government
Harvard University
79 Boylston St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Ms. Penelope Hartland-Thunberg
Center for Strategic &
International Studies
Georgetown University
1800 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dr. John Aird
FDAD/BEA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
711 14th St. N.W. Room 705
Washington, D.C. 20230 STOP # 206

Mr. David Laux
Div. of PRC Affairs, East-West Trade
Room 4044
US Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
STOP 206

Mr. Edward Denison
Associate Director
Bureau of Economic Analysis
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
1401 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230 STOP # 206

Mr. Scott Hallford (4 copies)
EA/PRCM, Room 4318A
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20520 STOP # 27

Dr. John Hardt
Congressional Research Survey
Economics Division, Deck-B
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C. 20540 STOP # 303

Mr. Herbert Horowitz
Dir. Off. East West Economic Policy
Room 4450
US TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, D.C. STOP # 223

Mr. Robert Gallagher (4) ✱
Room 6854, Main Bldg.
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. STOP 206

Dr. Charles Liu
FDOD/ERS, Room 312 350
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
500 12th St. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250 STOP # 209

Mr. Roger Sullivan
National Security Council
Room 373, Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20506 STOP 28

Dr. Leo Orleans
Reference Department
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540 STOP # 303

Mr. John Sylvester
INR/REA/NA, Room 8840
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20521 STOP # 27

Ms. Wanda Tseng
Council of Economic Advisors
Room 318
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20506 STOP # 20

Dr. Robert Ash
Dept. of Econ. & Pol. Science
School of Oriental & African Studies
University of London
Malet Street
London, WC1E 7HP England
(Return home address)

Dr. Boel Billgren
Research Policy Institute
University of Lund
Magistratsvagen 55 N111, S-222
44 Lund, Sweden
(Return home address)

Dr. John Dolfin
Dir. Universities Services Center
155 Argyle Street
Howloon, HONG KONG
(Return home address)

Miss Audrey Donnithorne
Department of Economics
Australian National University
Box 4. P. O.
Canberra ACT 2600 AUSTRALIA
(Return home address)

Dr. Francois Godement
CRDCC (Centre Chine)
Maison des Sciences de l'Homme
54 Boulevard Raspail
75006 Paris, France
(Return home address)

Professor Samuel P. S. Ho
Department of Economics
The University of British Columbia
2075 Wesbrook Mall
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5
(Return home address)

Dr. Christopher Howe
Dept. of Economics & Politics
School of Oriental & African Studies
University of London, Malet Street
London, W.C.I. ENGLAND
(Return home address)

Dr. Tien-tung Hsueh
Department of Economics
United College
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Shatin, N.T., HONG KONG
(Return home address)

Professor Ralph W. Huenemann
5735 Greenland Drive
Delta, B.C. CANADA V4L 2E3
(Return home address)

Professor Paul E. Ivory
School of Modern Asian Studies
Griffith University
Nathan, Brisbane, Queensland, 4111
AUSTRALIA
(Return home address)

Dr. Werner Klatt
Adon Mount, Overhill Rd.
Dulwich
London, S.E., 22, ENGLAND
(Return home address)

Dr. Manfredo Macioti
Apartado 67076 - Las Americas
Caracas 106, VENEZUELA
(Return home address)

Mr. Marsh S. Marshall, Jr.
Center for Far East Studies
St. Anthony's College
Oxford, ENGLAND
(Return home address)

Professor Giorgio Melis
Via Valle Focicchia, 2
Rocca di Papa
Rome, Italy
(Return home address)

Dr. Renato Mieli
Centro Studi Sui Sistemi
Socio-Economici Dell'est
Corso Magenta 42
20123 Milano, Italy
(Return home address)

Dr. S. D. Richardson
Asian Development Bank
P. O. Box 789
Manila, PHILIPPINES 2800
(Return home address)

Dr. Gianni Salvini
Piazzale Nizza 5
20159 Milano, Italy
(Return home address)

Mr. Jon Sigurdson
Research Policy Program
University of Lund
Magistratsvagen 55 N'', S-222
44 Lund, SWEDEN
(Return home address)

Dr. R. P. Sinha
65 Hamilton Drive
Glasgow, G 12, UNITED KINGDOM
(Return home address)

Dr. Vaclav Smil
Department of Geography
The University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA R3T2N2
(Return home address)

Dr. Kenneth Walker
School of Oriental & African Studies
Dept. of Econ. & Pol. Studies
University of London
Malet Street
London WC1E 7HP, ENGLAND
(Return home address)

Mr. Claus Wittich
2 Eastwood Lane
Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583
(Return home address)

Dr. George C. Wang
Department of Management Studies
University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

Mr. TAM On Kit
Economics Department
La Trobe University
Bundoora, Victoria 3083
AUSTRALIA

Ret.add: Robert M. Field
P.O.Box 2140, Main Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20013
Attach form 1637 (Req. for mailing)

FAO Liaison Office for North America
(for P. Thomforde, DDF, GL25, Rome,
Italy, 00100)
1776 F Street, N.W., Suite 101
Washington, D.C. 20437

Ret.add: Robert M. Field
P.O.Box 2140, Main Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20013
Attach form 1637, (Req. for mailing)

Dr. K. C. Yeh
The RAND Corporation
1700 Main St.
Santa Monica, Ca. 90406
(Ret.Add: David Crawford, P.O. 2034,
Main P.O., Washington, DC 20013
Outer Add: The RAND Corp.
Attn: Mr. Robert Albright
1700 Main St.
Santa Monica, CA 90406
Attach form 1637, Req. for mailing)



STATINTL



STATINTL

Congressional Support Staff
3F30, Hqs.

For: Mr. Richard Kaufman
Joint Economic Committee
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Room G-133
Washington, D.C. 20510, STOP 301
WITHOUT COVERING MEMO



STATINTL

(For: Prof. Willy Kraus, Ruhr
Universitat Bochum, Universitätsstrasse 150
Gebäude GB, Raum 1/159
Postfach 10 21 48
4630 Bochum 1 GERMANY)



National
Intelligence
Assessment
Center

China: International Trade Quarterly Review Second Quarter, 1979

A Research Paper

This publication is prepared for the use of US Government officials, and the format, coverage, and content are designed to meet their specific requirements. US Government officials may obtain additional copies of this document directly or through liaison channels from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Requesters outside the US Government may obtain subscriptions to CIA publications similar to this one by addressing inquiries to:

**Document Expediting (DOCEX) Project
Exchange and Gift Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540**

or: **National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161**

Requesters outside the US Government not interested in subscription service may purchase specific publications either in paper copy or microform from:

**National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(To expedite service call the
NTIS Order Desk (703) 557-4650)**

or: **Photoduplication Service
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540**



National
Foreign
Assessment
Center

China: International Trade Quarterly Review Second Quarter, 1979

A Research Paper

*Research for this report was completed
on 21 December 1979.*

Comments and queries on this unclassified report
are welcome and may be directed to:

Director for Public Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505
(703) 351-7676

For information on obtaining additional copies, see
the inside of front cover.

Preface

This is the second in a series of quarterly reports on China's foreign trade that replace the annual publication, *China: International Trade*. In addition to the text and tables highlighting trends in trade through the first half of 1979, this issue contains special sections providing commodity and balance-of-payments data for 1978. Separate tables include miscellaneous trade information such as Hong Kong reexports of Chinese goods by destination and commodity composition and a tabulation listing credits recently made available to China. The data—with the exception of an aggregate estimate of the cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) value of imports in table 15—are presented on a merchandise trade basis, with both exports and imports valued free on board (f.o.b.) at port of origin.

The quarterly trade data are derived from a computerized series of partner country statistics that is automatically updated as new information is made available. The methodology for this program is spelled out in appendix A of the first quarterly, published in September 1979.* The most recent quarterly estimate is made with 73 percent of trade having been actually reported and thus can be expected to be adjusted somewhat in later issues. Earlier quarters with much more complete information are of course expected to change only marginally.

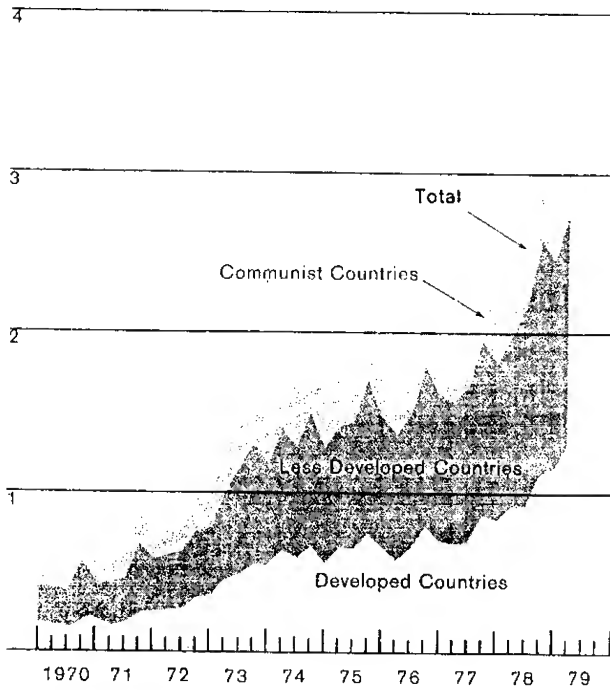
The commodity data are also based on the official statistics of China's trading partners, where available. Statistics for Chinese trade with the developed countries are essentially complete, but commodity data for trade with the less developed countries are fragmentary. Statistics on the commodity composition of China's trade with the USSR and most East European countries are available from Soviet and East European sources. Statistics are not available, however, for Chinese trade with other Communist countries, and estimates for these countries—as with many of the less developed countries—are based on trade agreements and other trade indicators.

* CIA, ER CIT 79-001, *China: International Trade Quarterly Review, First Quarter, 1979*, September 1979.

China: Exports¹

Figure 1

Billion US \$



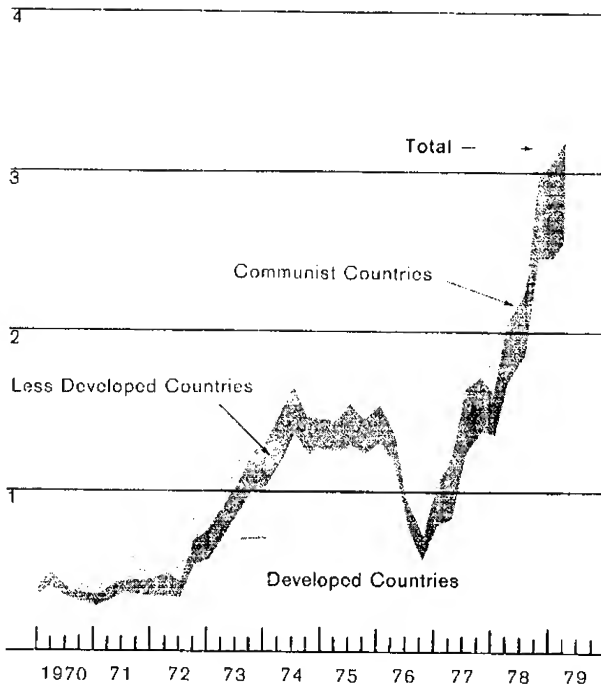
1 f.o.b.

581273 1-80

China: Imports¹

Figure 2

Billion US \$



1 f.o.b.

581274 1-80

China: International Trade Quarterly Review Second Quarter, 1979

Trade Developments

China's trade rebounded in the second quarter from a largely seasonal decline in the first quarter. Much greater emphasis was given to expansion of exports and to the financing of China's suddenly substantial current account deficit while slowing purchases of capital equipment. These moves should allow a steadier increase in trade over the long run.

Chinese exports rebounded from their first-quarter decline to US \$3.1 billion,* 37 percent ahead of the same period of 1978. For the half, exports were up by 34 percent to \$5.9 billion. Although complete commodity statistics are not yet available, partial data indicate that income from oil and textile exports is rising sharply. In US dollar terms, oil income was up over 40 percent from the first half of 1978. New customers, including the United States and Brazil, and rapid increases in product exports to Hong Kong have probably increased total oil exports to a rate well above 300,000 barrels per day (b/d) from 270,000 b/d in 1978. Textile exports, China's leading export item, were up in value approximately 50 percent to Hong Kong, Japan, and the United States in the first half.

China's imports also regained some steam following a flat first quarter and at \$3.7 billion were 55 percent above last year's second-quarter level. First-half imports, at \$7.2 billion, were an astonishing 69 percent above the depressed first half of 1978. Steel undoubtedly continued to be the largest import item, with more than 2.5 million tons imported from Japan alone. Wheat and corn imports, mostly from the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, totaled 5.8 million tons in the first half, compared with 4.1 million tons in the first half of 1978. Imports of capital goods were 130 percent (in value) over the first half of 1978, as machinery ordered late last year began to arrive.

The lull in major capital equipment purchases, which began in January 1979, continued through the second

quarter. All but one of the \$2.6 billion worth of Japanese contracts that had been suspended in February were reinstated, but very few new contracts were signed. The most important new deal was probably a \$250 million contract for an 800-megawatt Czechoslovak power plant. Negotiations resumed, but at a slow pace, for several billion dollars in capital equipment concentrated heavily in the electric power and mining industries.

As shown in table 1, the increase in China trade has been spread fairly evenly among its major trading partners. The only significant shift among the top five was a 4-percentage point increase in the US share of China's imports at the expense of an identical decrease in Japan's share. These five countries continue to account for over half of China's trade. Interesting developments among more minor trading partners include an upsurge in indirect trade with Taiwan and a sharp decline in Soviet exports probably stemming from China's invasion of Vietnam.

Finance

China's general economic policy adjustments made early in 1979 were in part due to foreign exchange problems. Negotiations were proceeding for too much foreign equipment without attention to financing and repayment considerations. Beijing tackled both these problems in the second quarter by arranging \$27 billion in long- and short-term credit (see table 12) and by seeking product compensation schemes where foreign exporters of capital equipment would be paid back in products. In another move to reduce foreign exchange outlays, the National People's Congress meeting in June passed a joint venture law allowing direct foreign investment in China.

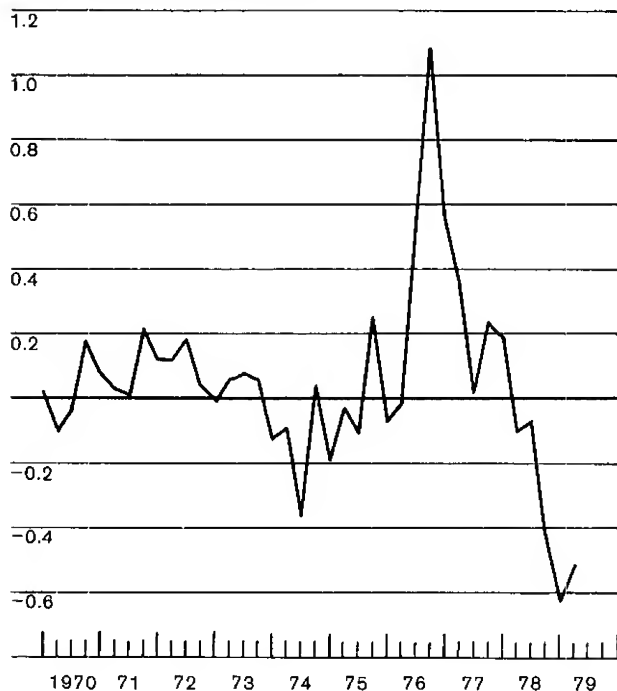
* Unless otherwise indicated, all statistics are on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis.

China: Trade Balance¹

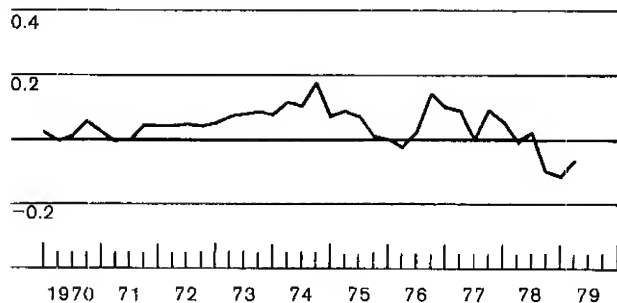
Figure 3

Billion US \$

With Non-Communist Countries



With Communist Countries



1 f.o.b.

581275 1-80

Following a \$1 billion current account deficit in the final quarter of 1978—including an estimated \$600 million for plant payments—Beijing urgently needed credit to cover first- and second-quarter deficits of approximately \$600 million each. By midsummer, the Bank of China's effort to attract loans had successfully netted \$6 billion in short-term and \$21 billion in medium- and long-term credits at very attractive rates. Late in the year new agreements increased long-term loan commitments by \$400 million.

A large portion—\$17 billion—of the medium- and long-term credit is underwritten by Japanese, Canadian, and West European governments. These low-interest and often government-subsidized credits are designed to encourage Chinese purchases and are generally tied to specific purchases of capital equipment. Few such purchases have been made since these credit lines were arranged. Another \$240 million in credit has recently been made available on an aid basis with very low interest. The specific projects to which these credits are tied are not yet under way.

For the immediate problem of meeting balance-of-payments deficits, China has depended on commercial borrowings. In the second quarter much of this borrowing was in the form of short-term time deposits placed by foreign banks in the Bank of China, while medium-term credit was being arranged. The Bank of China has been adept at arranging medium-term credit at a spread of only 0.5 percent above the London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR)—a spread usually reserved only for the best customers. LIBOR has recently jumped to over 14 percent, however, making such borrowing much more expensive. Chinese officials have stated that Eurodollar borrowing will decline as the cheaper official credits become available.

Second Half of 1979

The announced Chinese trade targets for 1979 of \$12 billion in exports and \$15.5 billion c.i.f. (or an estimated \$14.35 billion, f.o.b.) in imports appear to have been within reach. Preliminary third-quarter results suggest that exports were expanding well over the strong second-quarter levels and for the year could

exceed the plan by at least \$1 billion. Oil price increases—in line with OPEC price hikes—helped. Imports—especially steel—were growing more slowly and possibly did not reach the target level. Current account deficits for the third and fourth quarters are expected to have been slashed from first-half levels. Together with the availability of long-term credit, this balance-of-payments improvement may encourage renewed Chinese interest in the major capital goods purchases required to get the modernization program on track.

Commodity Flows in 1978

The commodity composition of China's trade in 1978 continued to reflect the role that foreign trade plays in Beijing's modernization effort. Light manufactures captured an increasing share of exports, while the share of foodstuffs in total overseas sales continued to slip. Imports, on the other hand, were dominated by heavy industrial goods and technology. Purchases of foreign foodstuffs and raw materials occupied a declining share of total imports.

Exports—Pushing Light Industry

China's overall exports grew 22 percent in 1978, largely on the strength of sales of manufactured goods. These goods accounted for 47 percent of total export value in 1978, compared with 45 percent one year earlier and 42 percent in 1970. Sales of labor-intensive, light industrial products—goods for which China has a comparative advantage—proved especially strong. Textile products, including clothing, fabrics, and miscellaneous products, were up 32 percent from 1977's level. Beijing's emphasis in recent years on improved quality and marketing techniques appears to be at least partly responsible for China's success in the textile market. Other manufactured goods, including iron and steel and nonferrous metal products, also made rapid advances, although they continue to account for less than 3 percent of China's total sales.

By contrast to manufactured goods, the share of foodstuffs in foreign sales continued to decline. Food shipments rose only 14 percent in 1978 and accounted for 22 percent of total exports. By comparison, in 1970 foodstuffs made up 32 percent of the value of China's

overseas sales. Food exports to China's largest market—Hong Kong—were up only 14 percent, compared with 1977, while the value of shipments to the Communist countries actually declined.

Exports of crude materials increased by 23 percent in 1978 to account for one-fourth of China's total sales. The value of crude oil and petroleum products rose 20 percent during the year, despite stagnant prices, as shipments reached a record 13.5 million tons. Coal exports rose more than 50 percent in 1978, yet made up only about 1 percent of China's total exports. Textile fiber sales—mainly silk—were up 38 percent from the 1977 level but continued to account for only 4 percent of total Chinese sales.

Imports—Relying on Foreign Suppliers for Heavy Industrial Needs

Overall imports rose 56 percent in 1978 as Beijing moved to purchase heavy industrial products and machinery to speed up its modernization effort. Iron and steel imports nearly doubled in value during the year to account for 28 percent of total imports. In volume terms steel purchases jumped from 5.3 million tons in 1977 to 8.6 million tons. Machinery and equipment imports also took a sharp upturn, rising 64 percent above 1977. Along with the upturn in actual equipment purchases, Beijing approved contracts worth more than \$4 billion * for future imports of whole plants.

Beijing continued to rely on the West to meet shortfalls in domestic foodstuffs production. Grain imports climbed 43 percent in value during 1978. Purchases of foreign sugar, down slightly from the 1977 level, continued to cost Beijing nearly \$300 million per year. Although the share has declined slightly since 1970, foodstuffs still account for about 13 percent of total import value. Chemical imports—up 35 percent in 1978—accounted for 11 percent of 1978 purchases abroad, compared with nearly 18 percent of 1970 imports.

* An additional \$2.6 billion in contracts was signed but was suspended until May 1979.

Raw material imports rose about 23 percent in 1978. Declining purchases of oilseeds, natural rubber, and wood pulp were offset by a 58-percent increase in the value of raw cotton purchases. Even with relatively good domestic cotton crops in 1977 and 1978, Beijing's import demand remained high as textile exports made rapid advances. Synthetic fiber imports were up 9 percent during 1978 as recent increases in domestic capacity helped meet China's growing requirements.

Balance of Payments in 1978

Chinese officials have released a rudimentary hard currency current account balance for 1977 and 1978. These data are included in table 11 along with previous CIA estimates of current account balances with non-Communist countries, adjusted to a basis of export f.o.b. and import c.i.f. to correspond with Chinese practice.

The higher CIA export estimates are at least in part due to the difference in coverage between non-Communist trade and hard currency trade. A small

portion of China's trade with LDCs is handled on a barter basis. China's surpluses in these cases would not reflect hard currency earnings but rather swing credits in the barter accounts. The differences in the data on imports and invisibles could result from CIA placing downpayment expenditures in service account estimates and China placing these expenditures in the import data. When adjusted accordingly, Chinese data show that imports total \$9.4 billion and invisibles \$630 million, very close to the CIA estimate.

The deficit in 1978 was financed largely by reducing foreign exchange reserves, which had been built up during 1976 and 1977, and by increasing foreign bank deposits in the Bank of China. Little new medium- or long-term debt was incurred. Total outstanding debt probably increased to close to \$2 billion from \$1.3 billion in 1977. (See CIA ER 78-10721, *China's International Trade, 1977-78*, December 1978, for 1970-77 balance-of-payments data.

Table 1

**China: Major Trade Partners,
Second Quarter**

	Chinese Exports				Chinese Imports			
	Million US \$		Percent of Total Chinese Exports		Million US \$		Percent of Total Chinese Imports	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Total			52	53			53	54
Japan	458	672	20	22	754	1,036	32	28
Hong Kong	527	693	23	22	16	78	1	2
West Germany	80	102	4	3	227	389	10	10
United States	86	144	4	5	119	314	5	9
Australia	32	39	1	1	134	166	6	5

Table 2

Million US \$

China: Exports, f.o.b., by Area and Country ¹

Destination	1977			1978				1979		Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1976	1977	1978
World	1,849.2	1,936.0	2,396.9	2,129.2	2,260.4	2,505.2	3,000.0	2,774.4	3,089.9	7,277.3	8,084.7	9,894.7
Non-Communist countries	1,557.8	1,645.3	1,934.9	1,793.9	1,957.3	2,139.1	2,555.8	2,434.5	2,725.7	6,048.0	6,730.9	8,446.0
Developed countries	683.0	698.1	859.0	828.9	912.1	921.1	1,115.1	1,162.9	1,306.2	2,697.4	2,939.3	3,777.1
East Asia and Pacific	375.0	374.3	505.0	451.5	494.5	522.9	639.4	598.7	717.1	1,421.7	1,631.1	2,108.3
Australia	30.0	28.9	31.7	35.5	32.0	31.5	41.7	50.1	38.6	100.2	124.2	140.7
Japan	340.6	340.8	466.1	411.6	457.9	486.8	591.2	543.4	671.6	1,307.3	1,485.7	1,947.5
North America	72.6	77.3	60.1	94.5	112.3	102.1	97.6	136.0	179.8	291.5	280.4	406.5
Canada	23.5	20.5	13.8	15.7	26.1	21.1	19.9	34.7	35.3	89.6	77.3	82.8
United States	49.2	56.8	46.3	78.7	86.2	81.0	77.7	101.3	144.5	201.8	203.1	323.6
Western Europe	235.4	246.5	293.8	282.9	305.3	296.1	378.1	428.1	409.3	984.2	1,027.8	1,262.4
Belgium	9.0	7.7	10.2	10.2	9.7	8.7	10.6	12.4	13.5	45.6	35.1	39.1
France	40.0	39.7	46.9	39.9	55.9	44.3	56.2	60.6	60.4	169.1	168.6	196.3
West Germany	54.8	64.3	73.9	71.5	79.9	77.7	89.7	92.4	102.3	236.5	250.4	318.7
Italy	27.8	31.4	44.9	33.2	35.4	35.9	69.6	58.4	69.0	134.9	141.6	174.1
Netherlands	21.0	21.3	21.7	27.2	25.2	28.7	28.0	26.9	32.8	77.7	82.3	109.1
Norway	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.5	3.0	7.2	9.6	11.0
Spain	7.5	8.4	11.2	12.8	15.1	12.0	19.5	27.2	22.6	41.5	36.2	59.4
Sweden	13.5	11.6	12.2	11.7	9.9	12.1	15.1	15.7	14.8	44.0	50.7	48.8
Switzerland	7.9	8.2	8.5	10.8	10.3	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	31.5	34.0	43.5
United Kingdom	37.1	37.0	47.1	43.7	41.7	45.4	55.0	92.4	61.1	135.6	159.4	185.7
Less developed countries	874.8	947.2	1,075.9	965.0	1,045.2	1,218.0	1,440.7	1,271.6	1,419.5	3,350.6	3,791.6	4,669.0
Southeast Asia	584.9	644.8	722.3	657.1	723.7	841.3	981.1	845.2	947.0	2,287.5	2,517.7	3,203.2
Hong Kong	397.5	433.2	511.0	463.3	526.8	580.3	678.9	597.0	693.3	1,593.3	1,735.4	2,249.4
Indonesia	42.1	41.7	44.0	22.9	24.5	27.1	32.4	18.3*	20.3*	125.5	146.2	106.9
Malaysia	29.2	39.6	35.3	38.7	46.1	60.2	65.6	49.2	43.8	128.0	133.8	210.6
Philippines	19.5	21.2	27.0	22.5	25.4	28.7	35.7	23.0	27.2	53.9	79.1	112.2
Singapore	58.4	69.4	66.5	75.6	66.4	90.8	93.0	85.5	81.6*	254.0	261.8	325.8
Thailand	15.9	16.1	9.4	10.0	10.5	27.7	31.7	41.2*	45.8*	68.3	64.0	79.9

Table 2

Million US \$

China: Exports, f.o.b., by Area and Country ¹ (continued)

Destination	1977			1978				1979			Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II		1976	1977	1978
South Asia	21.9	22.7	30.8	26.3	26.5	39.0	53.2	47.1	52.3		77.2	106.6	145.0
Pakistan	10.0	9.6	14.4	15.8*	16.7*	18.5*	22.2*	20.7*	23.0*		61.0	51.7	73.2
Sri Lanka	6.8	7.1	8.8	.0	1.3	4.2	11.5	8.2*	9.1*		6.3	29.6	17.0
Middle East	146.3	136.9	155.8	122.0	126.4	147.8	169.9	158.0	175.6		428.0	585.8	566.2
Bahrain	14.7	11.7	11.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	6.1	5.6*	6.3*		36.6	59.2	20.0
Iran	13.1	13.7	17.0	12.9*	13.8*	15.2*	18.2*	17.0*	18.9*		89.0	72.6	60.0
Iraq	12.3	11.6	14.4*	13.4*	14.2*	15.7*	18.9*	17.6*	19.6*		51.0	48.1	62.3
Kuwait	36.3	29.0	33.2	23.0	21.8	21.4	25.7*	24.0*	26.6*		71.3	123.7	92.0
Syria	12.2	12.2	10.4	7.9	7.3	19.0	13.2	11.9*	13.2*		31.1	43.5	47.4
North Africa	31.5	31.3	42.9	35.8	36.6	40.7	48.2	45.5	49.2		132.3	145.2	161.3
Egypt	10.4	10.9	13.4	11.1	11.9	13.2	15.7	14.7*	16.3*		39.2	45.3	52.0
Libya	10.3	9.0	10.4	9.7*	10.3*	11.5*	13.7*	12.8*	14.3*		59.0	47.4	45.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.2	97.8	108.4	107.1	109.5	127.8	158.3	147.7	164.2		381.9	383.1	502.8
Nigeria	25.4	32.7	36.0	32.5	35.0	38.7	46.1	43.0*	47.8*		128.0	133.5	152.4
Sudan	5.1	5.4	6.7	10.5	11.3	12.5	14.9	13.9*	15.5*		25.3	26.9	49.3
Tanzania	4.2	4.4*	5.5*	5.1*	5.4*	6.0*	7.2*	6.7*	7.4*		37.8	18.7	23.7
Zambia	2.5	2.6	1.8	1.7*	1.8*	2.0*	2.4*	2.2*	2.5*		13.2	8.5	7.9
Latin America	11.9	13.7	15.6	16.7	22.5	21.4	29.9	28.2	31.2		43.7	53.2	90.6
Argentina	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7*	0.7*	0.8*		0.2	0.8	2.1
Brazil	0.1	0.1	0.1	.0	0.1	0.1	6.9	6.4*	7.1*		0.3	0.4	7.0
Peru	0.2*	0.2*	0.3*	0.3*	0.3*	0.3*	0.4*	0.3*	0.4*		0.8	0.9	1.2

Table 2

Million US \$

China: Exports, f.o.b., by Area and Country ¹ (continued)

Destination	1977			1978				1979		Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1976	1977	1978
Communist countries	291.4	290.7	462.1	335.2	303.1	366.1	444.3	339.9	364.2	1,229.3	1,353.8	1,448.6
USSR	27.5	19.3	92.4	67.8	31.7	64.3	93.5	43.0	35.9	178.5	177.8	257.3
Eastern Europe	156.3	158.7	230.4	198.2	197.2	219.6	252.8	205.5	226.8	541.3	706.2	867.8
Czechoslovakia	20.4	21.4	26.4	29.1	31.2	34.5	41.2	38.4*	42.7*	56.2	89.1	136.0
East Germany	25.2	26.4	32.6	29.5	31.7	35.1	41.8	39.0*	43.3*	96.0	110.0	138.0
Hungary	2.2	5.9	19.1	10.3	14.7	22.6	18.3	6.3	7.1*	26.7	35.7	65.8
Poland	12.0	4.6	24.5	18.0	18.6	23.1	31.6	13.2	17.8	39.5	54.4	91.3
Romania	62.6	65.6	81.0	64.6	69.3	76.7	91.4	85.3*	94.7*	201.9	273.2	302.0
Yugoslavia	9.2	9.0	14.8	15.5	15.0	20.1	19.7	15.0	12.0	15.2	35.9	70.2
Other ²	107.6	112.7	139.2	69.2	74.2	82.2	97.9	91.4	101.5	509.5	469.8	323.6
Percent of Estimate Obtained From Trade Partner Data: ³												
World	98.42	97.47	96.80	93.29	93.01	92.79	90.90	73.68	70.06	98.39	97.72	92.38
Developed countries	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.94	99.89	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less developed countries	96.65	94.84	92.87	85.99	85.66	85.92	81.80	63.25	55.96	96.51	95.15	84.61
Communist countries	100.00	100.00	100.00	97.71	97.32	97.53	97.57	22.81	18.04	100.00	100.00	97.54

¹ Country listings for any given area are not exhaustive: only major trade partners are presented. Asterisks designate country data that are extrapolated and are subject to change. See tables 8 and 9.

² Kampuchea, Cuba, Mongolia, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam.

³ Includes quarterly data that have been interpolated from annual trade partner data.

Table 3

Million US \$

China: Imports, f.o.b., by Area and Country ¹

Origin	1977			1978				1979		Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1976	1977	1978
World	1,399.3	1,915.3	2,069.7	1,879.3	2,365.8	2,551.0	3,521.1	3,510.0	3,666.7	5,579.7	6,616.5	10,317.3
Non-Communist countries	1,197.5	1,626.0	1,701.2	1,601.9	2,060.3	2,210.3	2,980.2	3,057.3	3,238.6	4,501.8	5,549.6	8,852.8
Developed Countries	810.6	1,230.1	1,359.7	1,331.1	1,677.7	1,818.7	2,440.5	2,453.5	2,580.8	3,768.3	4,166.0	7,268.1
East Asia and Pacific	434.9	792.7	754.3	657.8	902.7	895.6	1,165.7	1,155.3	1,220.1	1,954.6	2,453.5	3,621.9
Australia	53.0	175.8	193.6	151.0	134.0	106.7	91.1	130.8	166.5	264.3	461.0	482.9
Japan	377.1	606.1	551.9	497.6	754.2	773.4	1,048.7	1,000.7	1,035.6	1,665.8	1,954.9	3,073.9
North America	140.5	115.7	169.7	175.9	243.6	380.3	506.9	523.3	454.2	334.7	517.8	1,306.7
Canada	97.4	88.4	87.9	78.4	124.5	138.4	100.8	128.0	139.8	199.7	346.5	442.1
United States	43.1	27.3	81.8	97.5	119.1	241.9	406.1	395.3	314.4	135.0	171.3	864.6
Western Europe	235.2	321.7	435.7	497.4	531.4	542.8	767.9	774.9	906.5	1,479.0	1,194.7	2,339.5
Belgium	9.2	18.9	16.1	38.8	45.9	44.7	76.0	53.9	44.9	40.0	48.0	205.4
France	14.2	20.8	27.0	30.9	47.0	49.5	71.8	97.7	72.4	354.6	95.3	199.2
West Germany	114.0	125.0	165.7	250.7	227.3	223.6	293.6	322.0	389.2	622.0	500.7	995.2
Italy	8.2	32.8	35.8	38.8	42.5	40.9	66.2	65.2	87.7	126.9	88.9	188.4
Netherlands	3.9	21.8	20.9	19.8	18.9	25.5	70.8	59.2	37.3	38.9	52.5	135.0
Norway	20.2	20.4	55.5	24.3	11.8	16.0	7.7	13.0	12.3	18.4	96.3	59.7
Spain	3.2	6.1	8.5	11.0	16.6	13.3	25.4	34.1	42.1	17.4	21.3	66.3
Sweden	7.6	18.1	14.8	9.5	14.1	23.4	37.4	24.8	30.4	30.8	45.3	84.4
Switzerland	10.8	12.8	18.8	24.3	19.1	22.8	28.4	24.8	23.4	51.9	56.9	94.6
United Kingdom	29.6	28.5	30.5	30.7	44.8	42.7	57.4	55.8	139.9	125.6	108.9	175.6
Less developed countries	386.9	395.9	341.5	270.8	382.6	391.6	539.7	603.8	657.8	733.5	1,383.6	1,584.7
Southeast Asia	120.9	120.7	94.5	58.0	102.0	73.1	138.4	173.4	210.4	219.8	441.7	371.6
Hong Kong	11.4	10.1	14.4	12.3	16.4	14.3	20.0	44.2	77.5	30.1	44.4	62.9
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*	0*	0	0	0
Malaysia	28.7	41.4	29.6	18.5	13.4	25.9	52.5	61.0	19.4	44.8	119.9	110.3
Philippines	30.9	13.1	22.4	6.1	28.6	9.1	3.7	4.8	15.6	38.3	109.1	47.4
Singapore	10.5	28.8	12.9	9.3	12.4	14.2	22.0	33.1	66.0*	38.7	59.4	57.9
Thailand	38.4	27.1	9.3	9.3	29.3	7.5	24.6	27.4*	28.7*	61.4	102.0	70.7
South Asia	16.1	21.5	31.7	17.1	25.1	31.2	33.9	38.1	39.9	82.2	82.8	107.3
Pakistan	3.1	1.9	11.0	8.6*	10.7*	11.7*	16.1*	16.1*	16.8*	17.0	17.3	47.1
Sri Lanka	10.1	13.7	14.8	0	8.6	13.2	8.1	13.3*	13.9*	56.9	47.4	31.0

Table 3

Million US \$

China: Imports, f.o.b., by Area and Country ¹ (continued)

Origin	1977			1978				1979		Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1976	1977	1978
Middle East	50.3	45.2	66.0	45.5	45.6	31.6	40.7	64.0	66.9	160.0	205.2	163.5
Bahrain	9.3	4.0	2.0	.0*	.0*	.0*	.0*	.0*	.0*	18.3	15.3	.0
Iran	8.3	11.4	12.3	4.9*	6.2*	6.7*	9.2*	9.3*	9.7*	22.8	39.9	27.0
Iraq	4.2	5.8	6.3	5.7*	7.1*	7.8*	10.7*	10.7*	11.2*	50.0	20.0	31.3
Kuwait	5.7	4.6	25.0	2.6	10.1	.0*	.0*	.0*	.0*	9.8	39.9	12.7
Syria	13.9	11.6	9.7	19.5	10.1	1.1	2.5	25.7	26.9*	37.3	55.2	33.2
North Africa	17.0	24.3	17.7	20.8	26.1	29.7	40.5	41.7	41.0	56.2	73.7	117.1
Egypt	7.3	9.9	10.7	11.8	14.8	16.1	22.2	22.2*	23.2*	51.4	34.1	64.8
Libya	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3*	0.4*	0.5*	0.6*	0.6*	0.7*	1.0	1.2	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.4	56.9	49.4	38.7	49.1	51.6	76.3	76.3	79.8	110.1	185.7	215.6
Nigeria	2.3	9.4	.0	2.2	2.8	3.0	4.1*	4.1*	4.3*	1.0	11.7	12.1
Sudan	10.8	14.7	15.9	5.4	6.9	7.4	10.3	10.3*	10.8*	24.2	56.3	30.0
Tanzania	4.4	6.0*	6.5*	5.9*	7.4*	8.0*	11.1*	11.1*	11.6*	13.7	20.9	32.4
Zambia	10.3	7.2	6.1	5.6*	7.0*	7.6*	10.5*	10.5*	11.0*	27.0	29.0	30.7
Latin America	141.2	127.3	82.3	90.6	134.7	174.3	209.9	210.2	219.8	105.3	394.5	609.6
Argentina	35.7	28.7	7.5	1.1	16.8	28.6	46.9	47.0*	49.1*	2.7	87.1	93.4
Brazil	78.9	61.8	21.8	24.0	35.9	35.1	33.2	33.3*	34.8*	9.0	162.7	128.2
Peru	4.9	7.1	21.0*	19.3*	23.9*	26.1*	35.9*	35.9*	37.6*	41.9	42.7	105.2
Communist countries	201.8	289.3	368.5	277.4	305.4	340.7	540.9	452.7	428.1	1,077.8	1,066.8	1,464.5
USSR	21.2	23.2	79.3	42.2	31.0	51.0	118.0	69.6	25.2	238.4	161.8	242.2
Eastern Europe	126.3	191.8	209.1	175.9	199.7	208.7	311.0	271.1	285.7	608.4	649.1	895.4
Czechoslovakia	15.6	21.3	23.0	21.1*	26.1*	28.5*	39.2*	39.3*	41.0*	69.9	73.4	114.9
East Germany	24.4	33.4	36.0	33.0	41.6	45.1	62.3	62.4*	65.2*	104.0	115.0	182.0
Hungary	2.2	8.5	17.0	4.9	10.0	12.6	30.0	3.9	4.1*	39.6	32.0	57.5
Poland	13.7	14.4	10.6	17.8	22.4	24.3	33.6	31.9	27.8	63.2	60.7	98.0
Romania	50.8	69.4	74.8	56.8	71.5	77.6	107.2	107.3*	112.2*	248.8	239.2	313.0
Yugoslavia	2.4	21.4	22.5	6.5	4.4	5.7	18.1	5.7	13.8	11.4	48.0	34.7
Other ²	54.3	74.3	80.0	59.2	74.7	81.0	111.9	112.0	117.2	231.0	255.9	326.9

Table 3

Million US \$

China: Imports, f.o.b., by Area and Country ¹ (continued)

Origin	1977			1978				1979		Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1976	1977	1978
	Percent of Estimate Obtained From Trade Partner Data ³											
World	99.10	98.67	98.34	95.27	95.22	94.99	95.02	78.67	76.18	99.31	98.74	95.10
Developed countries	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less developed countries	96.75	93.57	89.93	75.15	77.48	74.85	74.95	32.58	22.12	94.73	93.96	75.57
Communist countries	100.00	100.00	100.00	92.23	91.22	91.42	92.57	24.54	15.61	100.00	100.00	91.95

¹ Country listings for any given area are not exhaustive: only major trade partners are presented. Asterisks designate country data that are extrapolated and are subject to change. See tables 10 and 11.

² Kampuchea, Cuba, Mongolia, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam.

³ Includes quarterly data that have been interpolated from annual trade partner data.

Table 4

Million US \$

China: Trade Balances, f.o.b., by Area and Country ¹

With	1977			1978				1979			Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II		1976	1977	1978
World	449.9	20.7	327.2	249.9	-105.4	-45.8	-521.1	-735.6	-576.8		1,697.6	1,468.2	-422.7
Non-Communist countries	360.3	19.3	233.6	192.0	-103.1	-71.2	-424.5	-622.8	-512.9		1,546.1	1,181.3	-406.8
Developed countries	-127.6	-532.0	-500.8	-502.3	-765.7	-897.7	-1,325.4	-1,290.6	-1,274.6		-1,070.9	-1,226.7	-3,491.0
East Asia and Pacific	-59.9	-418.5	-249.3	-206.3	-408.2	-372.7	-526.3	-556.5	-503.0		-532.9	-822.4	-1,513.6
Australia	-23.0	-147.0	-161.9	-115.6	-102.1	-75.2	-49.4	-80.7	-127.9		-164.1	-336.8	-342.3
Japan	-36.5	-265.3	-85.8	-86.0	-296.3	-286.6	-457.5	-457.3	-364.0		-358.5	-469.2	-1,126.4
North America	-67.9	-38.4	-109.6	-81.4	-131.3	-278.2	-409.3	-387.3	-274.4		-43.2	-237.4	-900.2
Canada	-73.9	-67.9	-74.1	-62.7	-98.4	-117.3	-80.9	-93.3	-104.5		-110.1	-269.2	-359.3
United States	6.1	29.5	-35.5	-18.8	-32.9	-160.9	-328.4	-294.0	-169.9		66.8	31.8	-541.0
Western Europe	0.2	-75.1	-141.9	-214.5	-226.1	-246.7	-389.8	-346.8	-497.2		-494.8	-166.9	-1,077.2
Belgium	-0.2	-11.2	-5.9	-28.6	-36.2	-36.0	-65.4	-41.5	-31.4		5.6	12.9	-166.3
France	25.8	18.9	19.9	9.0	8.9	-5.2	-15.6	-37.1	-12.0		-185.5	73.3	-2.9
West Germany	-59.2	-60.7	-91.8	-179.2	-147.4	-145.9	-203.9	-229.6	-286.9		-385.5	-250.3	-676.5
Italy	19.6	-1.4	9.1	-5.6	-7.1	-5.0	3.4	-6.8	-18.7		8.0	52.7	-14.3
Netherlands	17.1	-0.5	0.8	7.4	6.3	3.2	-42.8	-32.3	-4.5		38.8	29.8	-25.9
Norway	-18.0	-18.0	-52.7	-21.7	-9.0	-13.8	-4.2	-9.5	-9.2		-11.2	-86.7	-48.7
Spain	4.2	2.3	2.7	1.8	-1.5	-1.3	-5.9	-6.9	-19.5		24.1	14.9	-6.9
Sweden	5.9	-6.5	-2.6	2.2	-4.2	-11.3	-22.3	-9.1	-15.6		13.2	5.4	-35.6
Switzerland	-2.9	-4.6	-10.3	-13.5	-8.8	-11.8	-17.0	-13.8	-13.4		-20.4	-22.9	-51.1
United Kingdom	7.5	8.5	16.6	13.0	-3.1	2.7	-2.4	36.6	-78.8		10.0	50.5	10.1
Less developed countries	487.9	551.3	734.4	694.3	662.6	826.5	900.9	667.8	761.7		2,617.1	2,407.9	3,084.2
Southeast Asia	464.0	524.1	627.8	599.1	621.7	768.2	842.7	671.8	736.6		2,067.7	2,075.9	2,831.6
Hong Kong	386.1	423.1	496.6	451.1	510.5	566.0	658.9	552.8	615.8		1,563.2	1,691.0	2,186.5
Indonesia	42.1	41.7	44.0	22.9	24.5	27.1	32.4	18.3*	20.3*		125.5	146.2	106.9
Malaysia	0.4	-1.8	5.6	20.2	32.6	34.3	13.1	-11.8	24.4		83.2	13.9	100.2
Philippines	-11.4	8.1	4.6	16.4	-3.2	19.6	32.0	18.2	11.6		15.6	-30.0	64.8
Singapore	47.9	40.7	53.7	66.3	54.0	76.6	71.0	52.4	15.6*		215.3	202.4	267.9
Thailand	-22.5	-11.0	0.1	0.7	-18.8	20.2	7.1	13.8*	17.1*		6.9	-38.1	9.2
South Asia	5.8	1.3	-0.9	9.2	1.4	7.8	19.3	8.9	12.4		-5.0	23.9	37.7
Pakistan	7.0	7.7	3.4	7.1*	6.0*	6.8*	6.1*	4.6*	6.2*		44.0	34.4	26.1
Sri Lanka	-3.3	-6.6	-6.0	0	-7.2	-9.1	2.3	-5.2*	-4.9*		-50.6	-17.8	-14.0

Table 4

Million US \$

China: Trade Balances, f.o.b., by Area and Country ¹ (continued)

With	1977			1978				1979		Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1976	1977	1978
Middle East	96.0	91.7	89.8	76.5	80.8	116.2	129.2	93.9	108.6	268.0	380.6	402.7
Bahrain	5.4	7.7	9.2	4.3*	4.6*	5.1*	6.1*	5.6*	6.3*	18.3	43.8	20.0
Iran	4.8	2.3	4.7	8.0*	7.6*	8.5*	9.0*	7.7*	9.2*	66.2	32.7	33.0
Iraq	8.1	5.8	8.1	7.7*	7.1*	7.9*	8.2*	6.9*	8.4*	1.0	28.1	31.0
Kuwait	30.6	24.4	8.2	20.4	11.7	21.4*	25.7*	24.0*	26.6*	61.5	83.8	79.3
Syria	-1.7	0.6	0.8	-11.6	-2.8	17.9	10.7	-13.9*	-13.7*	-6.2	-11.7	14.2
North Africa	14.5	7.0	25.3	15.0	10.5	11.0	7.7	3.8	8.2	76.1	71.5	44.1
Egypt	3.1	1.0	2.7	-0.6	-2.9	-2.8	-6.5	-7.5*	-6.9*	-12.1	11.1	-12.8
Libya	10.0	8.7	10.0	9.4*	9.9*	11.0*	13.1*	12.2*	13.6*	58.0	46.2	43.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.8	40.9	59.0	68.5	60.4	76.2	82.1	71.4	84.4	271.8	197.5	287.2
Nigeria	23.1	23.3	36.0	30.3	32.2	35.7	42.0	38.9*	43.5*	127.0	121.8	140.3
Sudan	-5.6	-9.3	-9.2	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.6	3.6*	4.7*	1.1	-29.4	19.3
Tanzania	-0.2	-1.6*	-1.0*	-0.8*	-2.0*	-2.1*	-3.9*	-4.4*	-4.1*	24.2	-2.2	-8.8
Zambia	-7.8	-4.6	-4.3	-3.9*	-5.2*	-5.6*	-8.1*	-8.2*	-8.5*	-13.8	-20.5	-22.8
Latin America	-129.3	-113.6	-66.6	-73.9	-112.2	-152.8	-180.0	-182.0	-188.6	-61.6	-341.4	-519.0
Argentina	-35.6	-28.4	-7.3	-0.7	-16.4	-28.0	-46.2*	-46.3*	-48.4*	-2.5	-86.3	-91.3
Brazil	-78.8	-61.8	-21.8	-24.0	-35.8	-35.0	-26.3	-26.8*	-27.6*	-8.7	-162.2	-121.2
Peru	-4.6*	-6.9*	-20.7*	-19.0*	-23.6*	-25.8*	-35.5*	-35.6*	-37.2*	-41.1	-41.8	-104.0
Communist countries	89.6	1.5	93.6	57.9	-2.3	25.4	-96.7	-112.8	-63.9	151.5	287.0	-15.9
USSR	6.3	-3.9	13.1	25.6	0.7	13.3	-24.5	-26.6	10.7	-59.9	16.0	15.1
Eastern Europe	30.0	-33.1	21.3	22.3	-2.6	10.8	-58.2	-65.6	-58.9	-67.1	57.1	-27.6
Czechoslovakia	4.8	0.1	3.4	8.0*	5.1*	6.0*	1.9*	-.9*	1.6*	-13.7	15.7	21.1
East Germany	0.8	-7.0	-3.4	-3.5	-9.9	-10.0	-20.5	-23.4*	-21.9*	-8.0	-5.0	-44.0
Hungary	0	-2.6	2.1	5.4	4.7	10.0	-11.7	2.4	3.0*	-13.0	3.7	8.3
Poland	-1.7	-9.8	13.9	0.2	-3.8	-1.2	-2.0	-18.7	-10.0	-23.7	-6.3	-6.7
Romania	11.8	-3.8	6.2	7.8	-2.2	-0.8	-15.8	-22.0*	-17.4*	-46.9	34.0	-11.0
Yugoslavia	6.8	-12.4	-7.7	9.0	10.6	14.3	1.6	9.3	-1.8	3.8	-12.2	35.5
Other ²	53.2	38.4	59.2	10.0	-0.5	1.2	-14.0	-20.6	-15.7	278.5	213.9	-3.3

¹ Country listings for any given area are not exhaustive; only major trade partners are presented. Asterisks designate country data that are extrapolated and are subject to change. See tables 2 and 3.

² Kampuchea. Approved For Release 2001/12/05 : CIA-RDP86B00985R000300050004-1

Table 5

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition
of Exports, by Area ¹

	1977					1978				
	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Hong Kong ² and Macao	Communist	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Hong Kong ² and Macao	Communist
Total	8,085	2,940	2,000	1,795	1,355	9,895	3,775	2,355	2,315	1,450
Foodstuffs	1,960	485	415	755	305	2,225	655	470	860	240
Of which:										
Live animals	245	...	...	245	...	255	...	...	255	...
Meat and fish	375	140	25	165	45	535	240	55	200	40
Eggs and dairy products	65	5	5	50	...	80	10	5	60	...
Grains	395	20	150	75	155	360	40	140	90	90
Fruits and vegetables	500	195	90	140	70	565	220	110	170	65
Teas and spices	180	70	75	20	15	215	80	80	25	25
Tobacco	35	10	20	5	...	35	10	20	5	...
Crude materials	2,065	1,285	180	250	350	2,545	1,585	230	335	400
Of which:										
Hides and skins, undressed	35	35	...	...	...	50	50	...	5	...
Oilseeds	85	55	5	10	15	90	50	15	10	15
Textile fibers	290	255	5	20	10	400	345	10	15	25
Crude minerals	85	50	10	15	15	95	60	...	15	20
Metalliferous ores	55	35	...	...	20	80	50	...	...	30
Crude animal materials	335	170	30	90	40	370	195	30	105	40
Coal	80	20	...	...	60	120	35	...	...	80
Crude oil	795	630	85	...	85	985	725	125	...	135
Petroleum products	225	15	30	105	80	235	25	15	165	30
Fixed vegetable oils	30	10	...	10	5	55	25	...	15	10
Chemicals	410	160	110	80	60	465	180	140	85	60
Of which:										
Medicinal products	60	10	25	25	5	75	15	25	25	10
Essential oils and soap	60	25	20	10	5	55	25	20	10	...

Table 5

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition
of Exports, by Area ¹ (continued)

	1977					1978				
	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Hong Kong ² and Macao	Communist	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Hong Kong ² and Macao	Communist
Manufactures	3,630	995	1,290	710	640	4,620	1,340	1,505	1,030	745
Of which:										
Leather and dressed skins	65	50	...	15	...	80	50	...	25	5
Paper	55	5	25	25	...	80	5	40	35	...
Textile yarn, fabrics, and rugs	1,235	395	340	275	225	1,705	555	440	460	245
Nonmetallic mineral products	190	35	75	70	10	230	45	95	85	5
Iron and steel	95	5	50	15	30	155	5	75	35	35
Nonferrous metals	75	25	5	5	40	110	50	10	5	45
Metal products	210	15	145	25	30	240	20	155	35	25
Nonelectric machinery	135	5	70	20	40	125	10	75	20	20
Electric machinery	115	5	85	20	10	115	5	85	20	...
Transport equipment	45	...	30	...	15	50	...	40	5	5
Clothing	600	215	175	105	105	715	285	185	135	110
Footwear	80	25	35	15	5	95	30	40	15	10
Handicrafts and manufactures	365	170	110	65	20	430	195	115	80	40
Other	20	15	5	5	...	35	15	10	5	5

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than US \$2.5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for the less developed and Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns for earlier years.

² Including Hong Kong reexports of PRC-origin goods to third countries.

Table 6

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition
of Imports, by Area ¹

	1977					1978				
	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Hong Kong ² and Macao	Communist	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Hong Kong ² and Macao	Communist
Total	6,615	4,165	1,340	45	1,065	10,315	7,270	1,520	65	1,465
Foodstuffs	1,005	630	305	...	70	1,320	990	205	5	125
Of which:										
Grains	655	575	80	...	...	935	935	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...
Sugar	300	55	190	...	55	290	45	130	...	115
Crude materials	1,405	385	805	20	195	1,735	630	910	20	175
Of which:										
Oilseeds	115	15	100	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
Crude rubber, natural	195	...	180	...	15	170	...	170	...	...
Crude rubber, synthetic	10	10	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
Wood pulp	55	45	...	...	10	40	40	...	...	...
Textile fibers, natural	420	55	305	...	55	665	155	510	...	...
Textile fibers, synthetic	160	140	...	...	15	175	170	...	...	5
Crude fertilizers, minerals	35	10	25	...	...	45	10	25	...	10
Metalliferous ores and scrap	110	20	35	...	55	150	85	15	...	50
Crude animal and vegetable materials	35	...	5	15	15	15	...	...	15	...
Petroleum and products	40	...	40	...	...	55	5	50	...	...
Animal fats and oil	35	35	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...
Fixed vegetable oils	115	45	70	...	...	65	30	30	...	...
Chemicals	835	655	80	5	95	1,125	890	70	10	155
Of which:										
Elements and compounds	270	265	...	...	...	340	340	...	...	5
Dyeing materials	40	40	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...
Fertilizers, manufactured ³	320	195	60	...	65	410	300	...	...	110
Plastic materials	90	90	...	...	...	130	125	...	5	...

Table 6

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition
of Imports, by Area ¹ (continued)

	1977					1978				
	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Hong Kong ² and Macao	Communist	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Hong Kong ² and Macao	Communist
Manufactures	3,340	2,465	150	15	710	6,095	4,720	330	30	1,010
Of which:										
Paper and paperboard	60	60	...	...	...	90	90	...	...	...
Textile yarn and fabric	165	145	5	5	10	220	165	35	15	10
Nonmetallic mineral products	15	5	...	...	10	30	15	...	5	10
Iron and steel	1,445	1,370	...	...	75	2,885	2,695	65	...	125
Nonferrous metals	250	115	105	...	30	330	235	60	...	35
Metal products, industrial	55	50	...	...	...	120	110	5	...	5
Nonelectric machinery	395	250	...	...	140	750	575	5	5	170
Electric machinery	105	60	...	...	45	220	160	...	...	60
Transport equipment	640	330	25	...	290	895	455	25	...	415
Precision instruments	75	30	...	5	40	80	60	...	5	20
Watches and clocks	15	15	...	...	...	50	45	...	...	...
Other	30	25	...	...	...	40	35	5	...	...

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than US \$2.5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for the less developed and Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns for earlier years.

² Including Hong Kong reexports of third country goods to China.

³ Excluding phosphate rock, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, and potassium nitrate.

Table 7

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition of Exports
to Selected Countries, 1977¹

SITC Nomenclature ²	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Hong Kong ³	Singapore	Indonesia	Egypt	Yugoslavia	USSR
Total	1,486	203	77	124	159	250	169	142	82	35	1,735	262	146	45	33	178
Foodstuffs	242	26	15	12	33	51	34	6	19	6	734	81	69	10	1	32
Of which:																
Live animals (00)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...
Meat (01)	14	...	...	...	11	...	20	3	5	2	90	5	1	...	...	2
Dairy products (02)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	...	...	...	...
Fish (03)	65	3	...	1	1	3	1	...	4	...	75	...	...	...	...	...
Rice (042)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	60	...	1	NA
Fruits and vegetables (05)	102	9	13	5	8	34	3	1	6	2	136	40	3	...	...	25
Tea and spices (07)	11	12	1	4	12	5	7	...	2	1	21	14	1	3	...	5
Tobacco (12)	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	4	2	7	...	...
Crude materials (2, 3, 4)	927	45	1	12	47	78	34	78	18	9	240	20	5	2	3	26
Of which:																
Oilseeds (22)	45	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	8	3	...	...	...	...
Silk (261)	86	2	...	...	1	3	15	52	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Crude minerals (27)	33	1	...	1	3	5	1	...	1	1	9	2	1	...	...	8
Tungsten (28392)	2	4	...	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NA
Crude animal materials (29)	42	31	1	2	13	45	9	6	10	1	89	12	...	...	2	17
Coal (32)	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crude oil (331)	624	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum and products (332)	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	2	1	...	...	...
Chemicals (5)	47	22	2	7	16	18	17	5	8	2	69	18	10	8	1	...
Of which:																
Essential oils (55)	3	6	...	1	4	3	8	1	1	...	8	4	2	...	...	...
Rosin and turpentine (5996)	22	1	...	3	4	7	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

Table 7

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition of Exports
to Selected Countries, 1977¹ (continued)

SITC Nomenclature ²	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Hong Kong ³	Singapore	Indonesia	Egypt	Yugoslavia	USSR
Manufactures (6, 7, 8)	261	108	58	94	63	103	84	53	36	18	689	143	63	25	28	119 ⁴
Of which:																
Cotton fabrics (652)	18	18	8	33	12	4	13	2	9	...	83	15	1	3	...	NA
Silk fabrics (6531)	39	1	...	1	2	3	4	9	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	4
Rugs and carpets (657)	17	10	1	1	12	12	4	1	1	1	11	2	...	...	...	NA
Mineral products (66)	13	5	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	60	9	4	1	2	...
Iron and steel (67)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	1	1	1	...
Tin (687)	1	4	...	...	4	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	12	NA
Machinery (7)	1	...	...	2	6	1	1	1	...	1	42	17	14	5	...	...
Clothing (84)	58	26	31	24	3	33	7	3	5	1	103	8	2	10	1	46
Footwear (85)	3	4	...	7	...	1	6	2	1	1	13	3	2	...	1	2
Works of art (896)	17	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Basketwork (8992)	15	11	1	3	7	15	9	8	8	2	22	5	1	...	1	NA
Other commodities and transactions (9)	9	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries, adjusted to reflect Chinese exports, f.o.b. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown. Ellipses indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000. NA indicates that commodity detail was not available at the time of printing.

² Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions.

³ Exports to Hong Kong include goods of Chinese origin reexported from Hong Kong to other countries.

⁴ Contains \$62 million worth of goods not identified in USSR trade data. Previous CIA trade handbooks included this residual value in the SITC 9 category.

Table 8

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition of Exports
to Selected Countries, 1978 ¹

SITC Nomenclature ²	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Hong Kong ³	Singapore	Indonesia	Egypt	Yugoslavia	USSR
Total (0-9)	1,948	324	83	141	186	319	196	174	109	39	2,249	326	107	52	70	257
Foodstuffs (0, 1)	347	27	17	17	33	65	40	24	24	6	828	101	29	14	3	51
Of which:																
Live animals (00)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...
Meat (01)	21	1	...	...	13	1	21	16	4	1	109	9	1	...	...	...
Dairy products (02)	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	2	...	...	...	1
Fish (03)	134	2	...	5	1	4	1	...	6	1	85	2	...	...	...	...
Rice (042)	17	...	...	NA	...	...	...	6	1	...	67	3	20	...	2	NA
Fruits and vegetables (05)	111	11	14	6	8	43	3	1	7	2	167	51	4	...	...	37
Coffee, tea, and spices (07)	10	9	1	3	9	5	11	1	5	1	26	12	...	4	...	13
Tobacco (12)	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	5	2	9	...	...
Crude materials (2, 3, 4)	1,142	61	1	9	56	96	45	90	25	10	326	23	5	2	4	25
Of which:																
Oil seeds (22)	41	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	1	8	3	...	...	...	...
Silk (261)	142	5	...	...	1	3	15	55	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	NA
Crude minerals (27)	40	2	...	2	4	9	1	1	2	1	13	1	2	...	...	13
Tungsten (28392)	1	6	...	NA	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NA
Crude animal materials (29)	47	39	1	2	13	49	11	6	12	2	106	13	1	...	2	10
Coal (32)	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crude oil (331)	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum and products (332)	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	4	2	1	...	...
Chemicals (5)	54	34	2	8	14	20	16	4	9	2	84	22	14	10	4	...
Of which:																
Essential oils (55)	2	7	...	...	3	3	7	...	1	...	9	5	2	...	...	...
Rosin and turpentine (5996)	21	1	...	1	2	5	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	NA

Table 8

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition of Exports
to Selected Countries, 1978 ¹ (continued)

SITC Nomenclature ²	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Hong Kong ³	Singapore	Indonesia	Egypt	Yugoslavia	USSR
Manufactures (6, 7, 8)	395	201	61	106	82	137	96	56	51	21	1,006	180	59	27	60	181 ⁴
Of which:																
Cotton fabrics (652)	64	38	10	22	12	6	15	2	12	...	155	31	1	...	1	NA
Silk fabrics (6531)	48	...	...	1	2	6	4	6	...	...	33	5	...	...	1	2
Rugs and carpets (657)	24	3	1	1	24	15	6	2	1	2	14	2	1	...	...	NA
Mineral products (66)	21	5	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	83	12	4	1	2	...
Iron and steel (67)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	5	1	2	1	...
Tin (687)	2	16	...	NA	...	4	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	19	NA
Machinery (7)	1	...	...	2	8	1	1	1	...	...	48	20	14	9	...	...
Clothing (84)	83	63	26	23	4	41	8	4	6	2	132	10	1	5	2	53
Footwear (85)	3	3	...	6	...	1	6	3	3	1	17	4	2	...	6	...
Works of art (896)	8	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	NA
Basketwork (8992)	18	15	...	2	11	21	10	12	9	3	24	2	1	...	3	NA
Other (9)	10	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries, adjusted to reflect Chinese exports, f.o.b. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown. Ellipses indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000.

NA indicates that commodity detail was not available at the time of printing.

² Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions.

³ Exports to Hong Kong include goods of Chinese origin reexported from Hong Kong to other countries.

⁴ Contains \$87 million worth of goods not identified in USSR trade data. Previous CIA trade handbooks included this residual value in the SITC 9 category.

Table 9

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition of Imports
From Selected Countries, 1977 ¹

SITC Nomenclature ²	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Hong Kong ³	Singapore	Egypt	Yugoslavia	USSR
Total (0-9)	1,955	171	346	461	109	501	95	89	52	48	44	59	34	45	162
Foodstuffs (0, 1)	...	...	291	338	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
Of which:															
Wheat (04)	...	...	291	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar (05)	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crude material (2, 3, 4)	82	84	32	60	11	27	10	4	2	2	22	40	33	2	15
Of which:															
Natural rubber (2311)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
Synthetic rubber (2312)	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Woodpulp (25)	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cotton (263)	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Synthetic fibers (266)	69	19	4	...	10	20	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chemicals (5)	347	20	4	2	12	113	11	39	37	25	4	...	...	2	2
Of which:															
Ammonium chloride (51412)	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fertilizer, mfg ⁴ (56)	134	8	2	...	...	6	5	6	20	4	...	...	...	...	...
Plastic materials (58)	48	2	...	...	1	10	1	13	11	5	1	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (6, 7, 8)	1,505	67	20	61	86	359	73	45	11	18	17	15	2	41	145 ⁵
Of which:															
Paper and Paperboard (64)	30	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Synthetic fabrics (65)	129	1	...	...	3	3	4	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Iron and steel pipe (678)	189	...	...	...	4	157	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Iron and steel, nes ⁶ (67)	1,028	...	...	53	7	218	7	8	4	16	...	...	...	3	...
Copper (682)	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminum (684)	31	5	10	4	...	1	9	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
Nonferrous nes (68)	39	5	16	6	1	2	9	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
Power generating machine (711)	9	6	...	...	12	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30

Table 9

Million US \$

**China: Commodity Composition of Imports
From Selected Countries, 1977¹ (continued)**

SITC Nomenclature ²	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Hong Kong ³	Singapore	Egypt	Yugoslavia	USSR
Machine tools (7151)	3	4	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Construction and mining equipment (7184)	5	1	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nonelectric machinery, nes (71)	75	18	...	...	16	68	30	16	2	1	2	1	...	...	7
Electric machinery, nes (72)	21	4	...	...	8	14	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trucks (7323-4)	46	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Aircraft (734)	...	...	...	...	48	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ships (735)	52	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	2	...	...	13	...	35	...
Precision instruments (861-863)	10	4	...	...	2	8	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1
Watches and clocks (864)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other (9)	21	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...

¹ Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries and reflect Chinese imports, f.o.b. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000. Indonesia reports no exports to China.

² Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions. Residual categories for "Iron and steel" and "Nonelectric machinery" are derived by deducting specified items from divisions 67 and 71, respectively, of the SITC.

³ Including reexports of third-country goods through Hong Kong to China.

⁴ Excluding phosphate, rock, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, and potassium nitrate.

⁵ Contains \$44 million worth of goods not identified in USSR trade data. Previous CIA trade handbooks included this residual value in the SITC 9 category.

⁶ Not elsewhere specified.

Table 10

Million US \$

China: Commodity Composition of Imports
From Selected Countries, 1978 ¹

SITC Nomenclature ²	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Yugoslavia	Egypt	Hong Kong ³	Singapore	USSR
Total (0-9)	3,074	865	442	483	176	995	199	188	136	205	35	65	63	58	242
Foodstuffs (0,1)	...	409	306	241	...	6	9	...	17	1	...	...	3	1	...
Of which:															
Wheat (04)	...	291	305	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar (05)	...	...	...	19	...	6	8	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crude material (2, 3, 4)	80	263	29	110	16	19	...	8	6	4	6	65	20	47	20
Of which:															
Natural rubber (2311)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2
Synthetic rubber (2312)	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Woodpulp (25)	1	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Cotton (263)	...	157	...	NA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
Synthetic fibers (266)	65	46	2	...	15	18	...	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...
Chemicals (5)	423	60	1	2	25	151	27	71	35	48	2	...	8	2	...
Of which:															
Ammonium chloride (51412)	18	...	...	NA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fertilizer, mfg ⁴ (56)	150	39	1	...	...	17	14	34	11	16	...	...	...	...	...
Plastic materials (58)	64	2	...	...	2	17	1	18	12	5	...	...	3	2	...
Manufactures (6, 7, 8)	2,552	132	106	130	134	813	162	110	76	146	26	...	32	3	216 ⁵
Of which:															
Paper and paperboard (64)	36	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Yarn and fabrics (65)	132	3	...	NA	3	6	4	5	...	2	1	...	13	...	...
Iron and steel pipe (678)	270	1	...	115	5	272	6	7	5	2	10	...	...	...	8
Iron and steel, nes ⁶ (67)	1,580	1	...		42	501	88	55	50	131	16	...	1	...	12
Copper (682)	6	4	7	NA	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminum (684)	19	...	79	4	...	15	14	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Nonferrous, nes (68)	28	2	85	4	3	35	14	9	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
Power generating machine (711)	27	...	...	...	27	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Million US \$

Table 10

China: Commodity Composition of Imports
From Selected Countries, 1978¹ (continued)

SITC Nomenclature ²	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Yugoslavia	Egypt	Hong Kong ³	Singapore	USSR
Machine tools (7151)	15	7	1	...	2	20	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Construction and mining equipment (7184)	42	33	1	...	1	17	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Nonelectric machinery, nes (71)	262	8	2	...	34	120	22	16	2	4	6	...	3	2	14
Electric machinery, nes (72)	78	6	1	...	14	30	15	2	2	3	...	...	1	...	...
Trucks (7323-4)	176	10	...	...	...	31	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Aircraft (734)	...	...	3	NA	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Ships (735)	53	1	...	NA	...	47	5	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...
Precision instruments (861-863)	21	12	...	...	3	11	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
Watches and clocks (864)	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other (9)	18	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...

¹ Data are derived from the official trade statistics of reporting countries and reflect Chinese imports f.o.b. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than US \$500,000. Indonesia reports no exports to China. NA indicates that commodity detail was not available at the time of printing.

² Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions. Residual categories for "Iron and steel" and "Nonelectric machinery" are derived by deducting specified items from divisions 67 and 71, respectively, of the SITC.

³ Including reexports of third country goods through Hong Kong to China.

⁴ Excluding phosphate rock, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate.

⁵ Contains \$65 million worth of goods not identified in USSR trade data. Previous CIA trade handbooks included this residual value in the SITC 9 category.

⁶ Not elsewhere specified.

Table 11 Billion US \$

**China: Hard Currency
Current Account Balance**

	1977		1978	
	CIA Estimate	Reported	CIA Estimate	Reported
Exports, f.o.b.	6.7	6.55	8.4	7.69
Imports, c.i.f. ¹	6.0	6.46	9.7	10.03
Trade balance	0.7	0.10	- 1.3	- 2.34
Transportation, net	0.4		0.6	
Downpayments	-0.1		-0.6	
Interest	-0.1		-0.1	
Other. ² net	0.5		0.7	
Net invisibles ³	0.7	0.91	0.6	1.23
Current account balance	1.4	1.00	- 0.7	- 1.11

¹ The Chinese use the phrase "expenditures for imports."

² Includes overseas remittances, foreign aid, and tourism.

³ The Chinese use the phrase "nontrade income."

Table 12

China: Lines of Credit, 1979

	Fully Disbursed Value	US \$ Equivalent ¹ (Millions)	Terms	Date Signed	Remarks
Major Commercial Credit ²					
Country of Lead Bank					
United Kingdom	\$475 million	475	LIBOR ³ plus 0.5 percent 5-year repayment	April 1979	Three British bank loans and one British-led consortium loan. Not project related.
France	\$500 million	500	LIBOR plus 0.5 percent Repayment after 3 years	6 May 1979	Union des Banques Arabes et Francoise (UBAF) is the lead bank. Three tranches to be placed within 6 months. Not project related.
Japan	\$2,000 million	2,000	LIBOR plus 0.5 percent Repayment after 4½ years	18 May 1979	Syndicated Eurodollar loan tied to purchase of whole plants negotiated under Long-Term Trade Agreement Syndication of 22 Japanese banks, led by Bank of Tokyo. Loan effective 1 June 1979 through end of 1985.
Japan	\$6,000 million	6,000	LIBOR plus 0.25 percent Six-month revolving credit.	18 May 1979	Tied to purchase of whole plants negotiated under LTTA but may be used to refinance earlier drawings. Syndication of 31 Japanese banks. Applications may be made through 30 June 1985.
Total		8,975			
Officially Supported Credit					
Lending Country					
United Kingdom	\$5 billion	5,000	7.25 to 7.5 percent	8 March 1979	Covers purchases under Long-Term Trade Agreement, excluding defense equipment and shipbuilding. Provides 85 percent cover. Interest rate subsidy by ECGD.
Australia	A\$50 million	45	NA	April 1979	Australian Government Export Finance and Insurance Corporation credit for motel construction.
Japan	¥ 420 billion	1,800	6.25 percent Up to 15 years repayment	15 May 1979	Japan Ex-Im Bank will lend directly to Bank of China for the development of China's oil and coal resources. Japan claims this is an untied credit and thus not in contravention of the terms of ICEC. Technical problems delayed opening of credit until December 1979.

Table 12

China: Lines of Credit, 1979 (continued)

	Fully Disbursed Value	US \$ Equivalent ¹ (Millions)	Terms	Date Signed	Remarks
Major Commercial Credit ²					
Country of Lead Bank					
France	FF 30 billion	7,300	7.25 to 7.5 percent Repayment after 5 plus years	9 May 1979	Tied to purchases under Long-Term Trade Agreement. 18 French banks participate but credit is refinanced by official BCFF and insured by COFACE.
Italy	\$1 billion	1,000	7.75 percent Repayment after 8½ years.	16 May 1979 Became operative 31 October 1979	Consortium of Italian banks led by Instituto Mobiliare Italiano. Tied to Italian sales. Mediocredito Centrale will provide interest rate subsidy plus government guarantee.
Canada	C\$2 billion	1,720	7.25 to 7.5 percent Repayment after 5 years	18 May 1979 Became operative 21 August 1979	Interest rate subsidized by Canadian Export Development Corporation (EDC). Credit will be available only on a contract by contract basis.
Belgium	BF 5 billion	167	7.25 to 7.5 percent Repayment after 5 to 8 years	December 1979	May be used for Belgium/French 600-MW power plant project.
Total		17,032			
Development Assistance Credit					
Lending Country					
Japan	¥ 50 billion (first year)	210	3 to 3.25 percent. Ten-year grace period followed by 30-year repayment period	December 1979	Initial loan to be drawn in fiscal 1980 for six Japanese aid projects. Additional amounts will be forthcoming as the projects progress.
Belgium	BF 900 million	30	No interest. Ten-year grace period followed by 30-year repayment period	Agreement reached in November 1979 Formal document yet to be signed.	BF 300 million—\$10 million—per year 1980-82. May cover downpayment requirements for Belgium/French power plant sale.
Total		240			

¹ Mid-December 1979 exchange rates.² In addition to these major commercial credits, smaller medium-term credits totaling around \$500 million have been arranged on similar terms. West German banks have contributed the largest share. Only one US bank has participated with two small loans.³ London Interbank Offer Rates—a floating Eurodollar rate.

11 percent in midsummer 1979 but over 14 percent by December.

Approved For Release 2001/12/05 : CIA-RDP86B00985R000300050004-1

Erratum

Notice to recipients of NFAC paper:

ER CIT 80-001, *China: International Trade Quarterly Review, Second Quarter, 1979, January 1980.*

Page 28, table 12, at the top of the page, change stub heading from "Major Commercial Credit Country of Lead Bank" to "Officially Supported Credit Lending Country (continued)."

Approved For Release 2001/12/05 : CIA-RDP86B00985R000300050004-1

Table 13 Million US \$

**China: Destination of Reexports
Through Hong Kong**

	1977	1978
Total	539	761
Of which:		
Japan	53	142
Indonesia	86	92
United States	61	78
Singapore	59	71
Taiwan	31	46
Switzerland	15	30
Nigeria	12	25
Australia	15	22
West Germany	13	20
United Arab Emirates	6	14
Saudi Arabia	4	13
Philippines	7	12

Table 14 Million US \$

**China: Selected Commodity
Reexports Through Hong Kong**

	1977	1978
Total	539	761
Of which:		
Made-up articles of textile materials	75	98
Crude vegetable materials	54	68
Textile yarn	25	59
Woven cotton fabrics	22	50
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30	37
Woven textile fabrics other than those of cotton or man-made fibers	6	21
Fruits and nuts	18	18
Vegetables, roots, and tubers	12	16
Knitted or crocheted undergarments	7	16
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	13	15

Table 15

Million US \$

China: Exports and Imports

	I	II	III	IV	Year
Exports f.o.b.					
1970	504.1	482.1	472.1	697.3	2,155.9
1971	560.3	548.4	576.1	848.7	2,533.5
1972	728.3	757.7	787.9	946.6	3,220.5
1973	935.5	1,181.5	1,392.1	1,590.4	5,099.3
1974	1,497.0	1,725.9	1,618.4	1,891.1	6,732.3
1975	1,554.8	1,702.3	1,742.0	2,123.0	7,121.8
1976	1,777.6	1,594.9	1,740.0	2,164.7	7,277.3
1977	1,902.4	1,849.2	1,936.0	2,396.9	8,084.7
1978	2,129.2	2,260.4	2,505.2	3,000.0	9,894.7
1979	2,774.4	3,089.9			
Imports f.o.b.					
1970	494.2	590.6	496.4	463.0	2,044.2
1971	455.6	525.0	572.1	590.5	2,143.1
1972	564.0	598.5	555.5	866.7	2,584.2
1973	888.9	1,051.5	1,236.5	1,449.2	4,626.0
1974	1,547.0	1,705.3	1,878.0	1,676.5	6,806.7
1975	1,668.4	1,643.2	1,775.5	1,744.5	6,829.6
1976	1,850.7	1,630.8	1,164.4	933.8	5,579.7
1977	1,232.0	1,399.3	1,915.3	2,069.7	6,616.5
1978	1,879.3	2,365.8	2,551.0	3,521.1	10,317.3
1979	3,510.0	3,666.7			
Imports c.i.f					
1970	536.0	638.4	536.9	500.4	2,211.8
1971	491.6	567.6	616.8	637.0	2,312.9
1972	610.1	648.9	601.4	939.3	2,799.2
1973	965.1	1,142.2	1,343.7	1,572.5	5,023.4
1974	1,683.5	1,848.5	2,035.9	1,807.3	7,375.1
1975	1,802.1	1,782.8	1,921.0	1,895.4	7,399.2
1976	2,000.4	1,774.1	1,258.9	1,002.1	6,035.5
1977	1,323.2	1,510.4	2,067.7	2,239.3	7,140.6
1978	2,043.8	2,563.2	2,765.8	3,814.2	11,187.0
1979	3,805.8	3,983.5			